

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

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Political Attention Turns to Primaries

Contests in States Are Closely Watched to Determine National Trends

PARTY MACHINES POWERFUL

Few Leaders Play Prominent Role in Controlling Outcome of Primary Elections

Almost as exciting and dramatic as the November elections will be the meetings of the national conventions of the two major parties this summer. The Republican candidate for the presidency will be chosen at Philadelphia, where the party holds its convention on June 24, and the Democrats will choose their standard-bearer at Chicago three weeks later. The average citizen is inclined to feel that nothing exciting will happen until those conventions, that they will set off the political campaign, and that from then on, the air will be filled with politics.

It is true that the presidential campaign will not get under way until the conventions have met, drawn up their platforms, and named their candidates. That does not mean, however, that politics is inactive at the present time. In every state of the Union, in every city and county, a sharp struggle is already under way, as the effort is being made to marshal support for the various candidates. Preparations are being made for the primary elections which will be held in a number of states, and for the state conventions in those states where primary elections are not held.

Delegates to Conventions

During the next few weeks, the delegates to the national conventions of both parties will be chosen. These men and women will control the conventions and name the candidates. It turns out, then, that the coming weeks are very important ones, and they should be watched closely by those who are interested in how the control of affairs is obtained in a democracy and the way policies are determined.

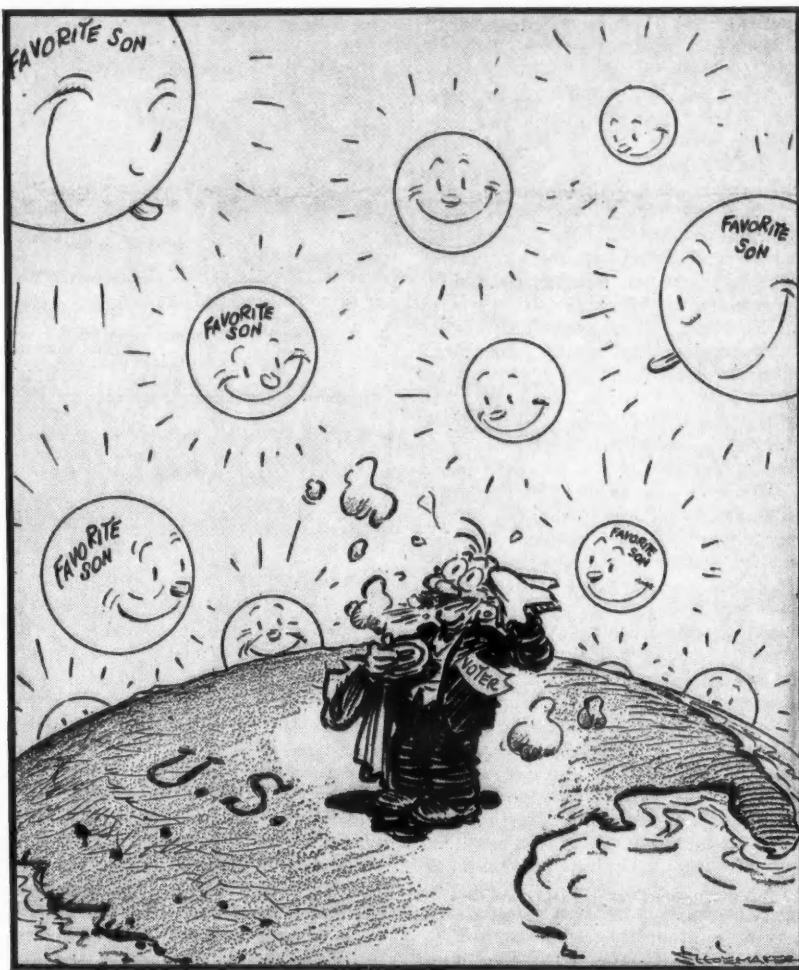
When the Republican National Convention meets on June 24, it will be made up of about 1,000 delegates. There will be about 1,100 delegates to the Democratic convention, which meets July 15. The candidate who is nominated by each party must receive a majority of the votes of the delegates, and balloting will continue until one candidate receives the necessary votes.

Thus it is the delegates to the national conventions who control the two parties. How are these men and women who will attend the conventions selected? Who is making the real decisions? The answer to these questions will depend upon the state in which you live, for the manner in which the delegates are chosen depends upon state laws. In 17 states, delegates are selected in "primary" elections, or elections which are held within each party. At these elections, the Democratic voters cast their ballots for the delegates to the Democratic convention; the Republican voters elect the Republican delegates.

The voting is usually done by congressional districts. In the Democratic convention, for example, two delegates are elected from each district, and in addition there are four delegates at large from each of the 48 states. The Republican procedure is the same, with certain variations.

If any member of either party wishes to become a delegate to the national convention, he may announce himself as a candi-

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RIISING ALL OVER THE PLACE

SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Believing in Luck

BY WALTER E. MYER

We will never get through discussing the old, old question of the place which luck plays in our lives. If we succeed, is it largely the result of chance or of our own forethought and preparedness? Here is an idea on the subject which appeared in a recent number of the *Yale ROTC*:

"A modern wise man was asked if he believed in luck. He answered, 'I should say I do! It's a wonderful force. You see some fellow reach out and grab an opportunity that the other fellow standing around had not realized was there. He calls into play his breadth of vision. He sees the possibilities in the situation and has the ambition, desire, and courage to tackle them. He intensifies his strong points, bolsters his weak ones, cultivates those personal qualities that cause other men to trust him and cooperate with him. He sows the seeds of sunshine and good cheer, gives freely of what he has. He thinks straighter, works a little harder and longer. He doesn't worry over trifles. He plans his work ahead and sticks to it rain or shine. He talks and acts like a winner for he knows in time he will be one. And then—luck does all the rest!'"

There is an element of truth in this comment. When a baseball team gets a reputation of being "lucky," you can be quite certain that something more than chance is involved. There is something about the players which enables them to take advantage of the breaks in the game. And if a man succeeds in the competition of life, his upward march is seldom a succession of happy accidents. Success is likely to come to one who is prepared for the work he sets out to do, and the one who is skilled enough and wise enough to benefit from the opportunities which appear.

When due consideration is given to all this, however, a word of caution is still in order. If you have succeeded and one of your companions has failed to do as well, do not assume complacently that your swifter progress has resulted wholly from your greater merit. Chance does play a part in our lives. Many a man rises without merit, while others fall without guilt. Many a worthy individual fails to achieve his ambitions because circumstances intervene over which he has no control. The safest course is for one to rely upon his skill, his merit, his preparedness. The most foolish thing in the world to do is to depend on luck. But the wise man knows that there is such a thing as accident, circumstance, chance. He will, therefore, not be smug in victory nor too much cast down by defeat. By no means will he assume that all those who falter by the wayside are weak or faulty. He will be generous, broad-minded, and sympathetic. He will seek to win by merit. He will undertake to surmount the difficulties imposed by accident or mischance, and in tolerant spirit he will be ready at all times to lend a helping hand to neighbors who find themselves in difficulties through no fault of their own.

Allies Pool Their Resources for War

Six Months of War Bring Large Degree of Anglo-French Coordination

BOTH NATIONS ON RATIONS

British and French Feel Economic Pinch as Blockades Are Drawn More Tightly

Now that the war in Europe has been in progress for half a year, and the world has become accustomed to the bewildering spectacle of Germany and Russia collaborating in eastern Europe, observers are beginning to realize that one of the most significant aspects of this war to date has been the remarkable degree to which Great Britain and France have coordinated their economic resources in order to bring the greatest possible pressure to bear against Germany.

Months before the war began, British and French statesmen were laying the groundwork for a much deeper sort of collaboration than that which the two nations achieved only after three years of fighting in the World War. They knew that some of the worst Allied military disasters in 1914-1918 had been attributed to jealousy, petty squabbles, and disunity within the Allied ranks. They knew that Great Britain and France, with 46,000,000 and 42,000,000 people respectively, would be pitted against a nation of (now) 105,000,000 people. They knew that instead of a divided German-Austrian alliance, they would have to face one powerful, unified, and well-armed state. And finally, at the last minute, they realized that Russia would not be with them this time, and that she might even turn against them. They knew that they had no men to spare, and could not afford to waste lives. They knew that if Germany was to be defeated by economic warfare, every penny would have to be made to count.

Allied Supreme Council

It was these considerations which led to the establishment of a sort of super-government, the Allied Supreme War Council, in September, just after the first shots were fired. Consisting of the British and French premiers, a few cabinet members, ranking military and naval officers, this council immediately gave France control of the bulk of the Allied armies, while command of the Allied navies passed to Britain. The Supreme Council held for itself the right to plan and to supervise execution of the larger strategies of the war.

Within two months, unified control over land, sea, and air forces had been extended into the field of economics. The British and French agreed to integrate their armament industries, each producing that for which its plants were best fitted. They agreed to pool their raw materials. If England, for example, should need eggs, France would supply them. If the French ran short on cloth, Britain would replenish their wool and cotton stocks. Similarly they decided to pool their merchant fleets so as to avoid duplication and competition by using the maximum capacity of each ship. To purchase materials needed abroad, and to go after the trade which Germany lost because of the blockade, the two Allies organized joint trade and purchasing commissions. An Anglo-French purchasing commission in New York, for example, handles all Allied buying in the United States, and eliminates the possibility of

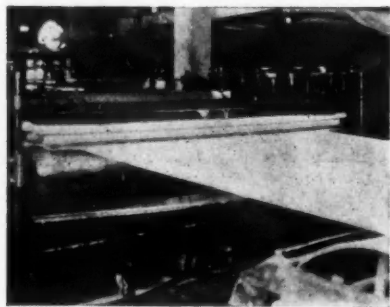
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Science of Chemurgy Develops New Uses for Large Number of Products

CHEMURGY is a word which you will find in only the latest dictionaries, for it has only recently been coined to describe chemistry at work in devising thousands of new products from various elements—from soil, air, moisture, sunshine, minerals, farm products, and the like. A number of its products have already been placed on the market and countless others may be expected in the future if chemurgy advances as rapidly in the next few years as it has in the past. The chemurgists have already given us such things as clothing from cottage cheese, roads from cotton, automobile parts from soybeans, dyes from peanuts, building material from sawdust, silk hosiery from soft coal, ivory from milk, window shades from corn, and scores of others.

The story of chemurgy and its future possibilities are examined in a recent book by Christy Borth—"Pioneers of Plenty: The Story of Chemurgy" (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. \$3). Mr. Borth is not a scientist, but a newspaperman whose interest in chemurgy was stirred when he was assigned to attend the first Conference, at Dearborn, Michigan, of Agriculture, Industry, and Science. There, in May 1935, 300 men and women gathered to discuss the uses to which chemical science might be put toward solving our economic problems. It was there that "chemurgy climbed out of the cradle."

One of the principal objectives of chemurgy is to find additional industrial uses of farm products. At the Dearborn conference, it was proposed "to get Americans



COATED WITH MILK
Casein, a milk product, is used to add a high-gloss finish to paper for use in magazines which specialize in superior illustrations.

to stop thinking of farms as food factories. We must introduce Americans to chemurgy, said these men. We must tell them of the vast, but little-known, progress of organic chemistry in recent years. We must show them why, because of this progress, the farms of America must become the source of more and more of the raw material used in industry."

More and more, students of the American agricultural problem are coming to the conclusion that no solution can be found unless the market for farm goods can be expanded and that it cannot be expanded sufficiently unless increasing quantities of farm goods are used by industry. The case of cotton illustrates this point. Whereas the United States formerly supplied 60 per cent of the world's cotton, today we are producing but 40 per cent. Obviously, additional uses for cotton will have to be found if prosperity is to return to the cotton producers.

A large part of Mr. Borth's book is devoted to the leading figures in this new and fascinating field of science. There is a chapter on Dr. William Jay Hale, who has been referred to as the "father of chemurgy" and "the greatest chemurgist of them all." With the late Dr. Charles Holmes Herty and the late Francis Patrick Garvan, he conceived the possibilities of additional uses of chemistry in the future. These men did the pioneering work. Dr. Herty will always be remembered for his development of methods for converting cheap and abundant slash pine into newsprint. There is told the story of the industrial uses that have been found by Henry Ford for the soybean; of the work the duPont chemists are doing in develop-

ing such incredible products as nylon, the marvelous artificial silk; of George Washington Carver, born of slave parents, who has worked such marvels with the peanut.

What the future of chemurgy will hold, no one can predict at this time. Perhaps its greatest contribution, up to now, has been the clearness with which it has recognized certain of our most basic problems. As Dr. Hale pointed out that problem: "Let's look at that farm surplus, not as food, but as chemicals. Let's use it as food, clothing, shelter, communication, medicine, and the thousand and one things we need and must have." The author himself believes that chemurgy has a great future. Great industrial concerns have set up departments for research in chemurgy, as have a number of leading universities. A special bureau has been established in the Department of Agriculture to act as a clearing house "for all projects devoted to finding new industrial uses for farm crops."

"In less than five years chemurgy has proved itself," concludes Mr. Borth. "In the South it is the leaven of an economic renaissance. Elsewhere in America it is charting highways to new horizons. Chemurgists are striving to make of America a self-contained nation without having it become a selfishly isolated nation. They believe that, on the limitless horizons in the test tube, man can find the well-being which may be enjoyed by everyone, everywhere. In accordance with Thoreau, these pioneers of plenty believe that 'the frontiers are not east or west, north or south, but wherever a man fronts a fact.'"

One need not be of a scientific turn of mind to understand and appreciate this book. It is as much a book for the layman as for the scientist. In fact, its emphasis is upon the social aspect of the science of chemurgy, rather than upon the technical. Only the unimaginative can fail to learn that shaving lotion, soap, ink, axle grease, insulating boards, soft drinks, and many other products are now made from peanuts, and to speculate about the future consequences of chemurgy.

What the Magazines Say

THE view that William Henry Chamberlin expresses on the European conflict in an article, "The War to End Europe," in the March *Forum*, is anything but hopeful. Taken as a whole, the article may be described as too pessimistic, but it contains enough new angles and ideas to make it valuable reading. This analyst looks upon Europe as a continent where civilization is crumbling under the impact of constant warfare, just as Greek civilization rotted under internal disputes and eventually died. Far from looking for a happy ending to this war, even if Hitler is defeated, Mr. Chamberlin predicts that the Allies will defeat Hitler's tyranny only to face Stalin's tyranny and a war with Russia. An "indefinite cycle of wars and revolutions each dragging civilization to a lower level" will follow, he prophesies.

In regard to America's position in the war situation, Mr. Chamberlin expresses himself with emphasis: "It is important, I think, that Americans should recognize clearly what they will be letting themselves in for if they should ever change the present popular determination not to become involved in the European conflict. Here is no simple struggle of forces of light against forces of darkness, with a new American overseas crusade promising a happy ending for all concerned. In committing itself to active intervention in European affairs America would be entering an infernal cycle of war and revolution, the duration of which is uncertain, the future scope and form of which are unpredictable."

When President Roosevelt sent Sumner Welles to Europe recently as a special envoy, many observers predicted that this was an indication of a more aggressive interest in European affairs on the part of the administration. Some predicted with pleasure that, at last, the United States would assume a position of leadership in world affairs. Others criticized the move because they felt that President Roosevelt was taking his eyes off domestic problems and focusing them on Europe. Marquis W. Childs, writing in *Common Sense* for March, is in the latter group. His article, "The War vs. the New Deal," accuses Mr. Roosevelt of deserting his New Deal reforms while he turns to the European muddle. Mr. Roosevelt's recent actions, this



SOYBEANS INTO GADGETS
Dr. O. E. May, U. S. Department of Agriculture chemist, examines some auto accessories and other products made from the versatile soybean.

- Straight Thinking -

XXIV. Oversimplification

A PROMINENT lecturer delivered an address at the recent convention of the National Education Association in St. Louis on the subject of the turmoil in Europe. He placed the responsibility for the plight of the world squarely upon the shoulders of two men, Hitler and Stalin. He pictured them as fanatics, crazed by thirst for power, as cruel, ruthless men who had plunged millions of people into the horrors of war merely to gratify their own ambitions. Thus the war, according to the interpretation of this speaker, became largely a matter of satisfying the ambition of two wicked, irresponsible men.

This lecturer weakened his case by exaggeration and by oversimplifying the problem which he discussed. It is true

that Hitler and Stalin are dictators. It is also true that they are ambitious and that they seem to be indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow men. Whether they are wholly indifferent, it is hard for any of us to say, but they certainly appear not to be kindly or broadly sympathetic. But one who pretends that they are solely responsible for the war leaves important facts out of consideration.

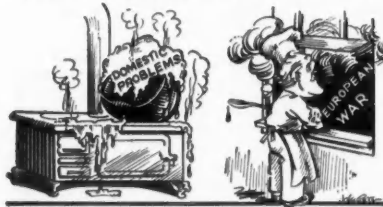
The same mistake was made by many people during the World War. These people abused the German kaiser in the most severe terms. They thought that he alone was the cause of the war. But when he was defeated and exiled, European trouble continued.

If Hitler and Stalin should drop out of existence, there would still be boundary disputes. There would be problems about the control of materials which are necessary to the safety and welfare of nations. There would be quarrels in a number of the nations among racial and religious groups. There would be dangerous rivalries over trade.

The straight thinker sees big problems in their entirety and is on guard against the oversimplified explanation and the oversimplified solution. In the case of the present struggle in Europe, he attempts to ferret out the numerous sources of friction which have led to the present disaster and tries to figure out ways by which they can be removed in order to establish a permanent peace. He is as indignant as anyone else when selfish dictators come to power and interfere with the peaceful consideration of the problems. But he refuses to be blinded by his dislike of dictators. He does not pretend that the world's problems are caused wholly by a few bad men. He takes all factors into account and keeps his attention fixed upon the problems which must be solved before there can be security and peace in the world.

writer says, are in line with a new trend of thinking that influences the White House. In Mr. Childs' words: "More and more the attitude prevails among those close to the President that it is futile to attempt any major domestic reforms so long as the world remains in a disturbed condition. Add to this the fact that '40 is an election year and it is not difficult to understand why troublesome domestic issues have been conjured out of sight."

Mr. Childs' final analysis is that a great many of Mr. Roosevelt's moves are political. He sums up his criticism: "Mr. Roosevelt's objective is apparently to waive all domestic



issues during the coming year. But a year, measured in terms of the urgency of the moment in which we live, is a very long time. The war in Europe may have diverted our attention, but it has not solved unemployment, taxes, debt, or any of the other problems that cannot be postponed indefinitely. . . . If the President contemplates the need to play a leading part in world affairs, he should speak frankly and explicitly now."

Radical changes in Italian policies during the last months have provoked many articles explaining or questioning the Italian attitude. In *Collier's* for March 9, Frank Gervasi believes that he has arrived at the root of the change in a study of the country's leader. His article, "The New Mussolini," says that Europe's No. 1 saber-rattler has returned to his peasant's view and become a man of peace. The reasons for this, Mr. Gervasi feels, can be traced to Mussolini's shrewd political sense, his genuine hatred of the communist cause to which his former ally, Germany, is now linked, and his realization that the Italian people will be with him only in peace.

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England-France Strengthen Ties

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British and French buyers bidding against each other for certain goods, and thus raising prices. Control of these economic co-ordination plans was placed in the hands of an economic director, Jean Monnet, a Frenchman by birth, but a British citizen by adoption.

By December—a month later—Britain and France had further extended their co-ordination to the field of finance. They agreed to share in foreign loans, whether made by or to the Allies, on a 60-40 basis, with England accepting or contributing \$60 out of every \$100, because of her extensive empire resources. They agreed to tie their currencies together for the duration of the war, and for six months following the peace. The British, that is, agreed to accept 176½ French francs for one English pound. They will not ask for more, and the French will not try to pay less, thus stabilizing the purchasing power of each country in the markets of the other. To strengthen this currency agreement, the Allies agreed that prices should be kept roughly on the same level in England as in France.

Further Cooperation

Last month these agreements were further supplemented by the abolition of many tariffs between Britain, France, and their two empires. Last month it also became known that British-French talks were not limited to cabinet members and generals. The very interesting fact has leaked out that members of the British House of Commons and of the French Chamber of Deputies are in direct contact with each other through special committees from each house which meet in joint conferences—now in England, and now in France. What actually transpires at these meetings is, of course, a closely guarded secret, as is the case with the meetings of the Allied Supreme War Council. But it is believed that the French deputies and the British "M.P.s" discuss the state of opinion in their respective nations, exchange information on labor problems, the effectiveness of propaganda, and so on.

Thus, after only half a year of war, one finds that the Allies have developed a com-



COOPERATORS

Viscount Gort, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces, and General Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies.

plex system of coordination which embraces all military, naval, and air activity, shipping, industry, purchasing, exports, the control of raw materials, prices, currency, foreign loans, and even politics. Because further measures are announced with nearly every month that passes, it may be assumed that this coordination will become intensified as the war goes on, and as further steps are shown to be necessary.

All this does not mean that France and England have decided that their problems



BRITISH AND FRENCH

Ways of life and ways of thinking have been set by different molds in Great Britain and France. Will it be possible for the two nations—cooperating now under the stress of wartime need—to continue a close association afterwards?

are identical, or that they agree on all important issues. Six months of warfare have not changed the language, race, or customs either of the British or of the French.

In England today one sees an island people who are besieging Germany, and are in turn besieged by Germany, on the high seas. They are fighting a strange sort of war, accepting many casualties, and inflicting few. Their weapons are a great, gray, fighting fleet which lies silently in northern waters and may not fight a major battle during the entire war. They are fighting with cash registers, trade commissions, and slide rules, and with 11,500 merchant ships, which must run the gauntlet of submarines, mines, and surface raiders. To the British it is simply an intensification of the war of nerves, which has been in progress for some years.

England at War

The brunt of the war, in ships and money, has fallen so far upon the British. It is costing them a great deal. They paid for the last war by borrowing money, but they are paying for this one through the painful method of taxes. In the country, dozens of spacious country homes have been boarded up. A married man earning \$4,000 a year must turn \$976, or nearly a quarter of his income, back to the government in taxes. The poorer classes are even worse off. Prices have risen faster than wages. Meat is not easy to buy, and, as in Germany, ration cards are needed to buy butter, bacon, sugar, and ham. A single man earning \$10 a week must pay a tax. The British people (two-thirds of them earn less than \$20 a week) must work harder and longer than before, but they receive no increase in living standards. On the contrary, their living standards are sinking. In accordance with a law passed last week, a certain percentage of their wages is deducted from their pay checks by the government and turned into compulsory savings. The real effect of this is to deprive the British people of the possibility of spending money for anything but absolute necessities. Even the unemployed have not fared well. Since Britain has not mobilized a large army, there is no labor shortage at present, and only a few months ago there were 1,650,000 unemployed in Great Britain. Sir William Beveridge recently warned the British people that "those who remember the relative prosperity of the last war had better forget it." Britain, too, is going through a "leveling-down" process.

The average Britisher accepts these inconveniences stoically. He dresses better than the average German, and has a little more to eat. He is still free to criticize his government's methods (as are political leaders), but he must be careful when talking about the war. A great many posters warn him not to talk about troop and ship movements. They are excellently drawn, and he accepts them with good humor. Due to the scarcity of paper, his newspaper is smaller than previously, but it still finds enough room to print a weekly picture extolling the charm of the British country-

side. The brooding nightly blackouts have driven him indoors and to a variety of indoor games, now in vogue. He has little feeling for war songs, bands, and parades as yet, and when he talks about the war, he is inclined to dwell upon the peace—a federated Europe or a reconstituted League of Nations.

Picture in France

A very different picture is to be seen across the English Channel. In France, 5,000,000 men have been mobilized, the eastern forts are manned, and industries are being rushed to capacity. There are still a few unemployed, but the government is registering them and distributing them rapidly in jobs of all sorts, while at the same time encouraging women to accept employment in factories. Workers in key industries must accept jobs to which they are assigned, and may not resign their jobs unless physically unfit to work any longer. Working hours now range up to 10 and 12 hours a day, and holidays are severely curtailed. Censorship, while courteously applied, is far more strict and far more widely used than in England, or even Germany. It is so strict, in fact, that foreign newspapermen find it very difficult to secure accurate information concerning conditions in France.

During the last six months, the French have been fairly well supplied with food and clothing. But beginning on February 29, France followed the lead of Germany and England in drastically curtailing civilian consumption by preparing to adopt rationing systems. Gasoline and alcohol are already rationed, and when preliminary surveys have been completed, food ration cards will be issued to every person. The French already observe two or three "meatless days" a week, and from now on the pastry shops, so popular in France, will close their doors one or two days a week.

The French parliament still sits from time to time, but its functions have been greatly curtailed, and by general agreement there is no such outspoken criticism of government policies as is permitted in England. The Council of Ministers, headed by Premier Daladier, exercises what amounts to dictatorial control, with the power to rule by decree.

Although in France one sees uniforms everywhere, the atmosphere is very much unlike that of 1914-1918. There is today no burning hatred of Germany, no great emotional wave of national unity raised by the danger of an invasion. This war to the French, as George Slocome has written in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is a war of intelligence rather than one of instinct, a war of the mind and the nerves rather than one of the heart." There is in France a grim, hard determination that periodic wars with Germany, which have cost France such frightful losses, must cease. On the whole, the French seem to have little use for British speculation concerning a federated Europe and for other "Utopian" suggestions. Voicing this sentiment, Mme. Odette Keun, a French political writer, was recently quoted by *Living Age* as saying:

Do the English seriously suppose that France, who has five million men under arms; several million women struggling singlehanded to raise their families, keep up trade, dig and sow in the fields; a national economy infinitely more disrupted than England's; individual financial difficulties and emotional stresses incomparably more numerous (for everybody in France, not only a part of the population, is shattering affected by the mobilization), is going to ask from this war—and obtain—anything short of complete physical security? I repeat that she will insist upon, and carry out, whatever the method, such guarantees as will make a fourth aggression of Germany literally impossible. Impossible for good.

After the War?

Such differences between the French and British viewpoints are not very important issues at the moment, when the single Allied aim is to win the war. But some observers are already wondering what will happen to Anglo-French economic integration in the event of an Allied victory. Although there was only a small degree of such coordination in the World War, it vanished almost at once with the signing of the armistice. France and England were subsequently at loggerheads over many important issues. The French were not satisfied with the British ideas concerning peace terms, and the British bitterly denounced France's occupation of the Ruhr Valley, which belonged to Germany, in 1923. In the late 1920's the two former allies engaged in a spirited financial war which was ended only in the face of Germany's growing power, which began to rise again in 1933.

Many thoughtful students of the problem believe, however, that Great Britain and France may become so well integrated as this war goes on that to draw apart again would be difficult, perhaps even economically dangerous. Some believe it may even establish a precedent—something new in world affairs, which might be adopted by Italy and Spain, Germany and Russia, or even the United States and Canada. Whatever the war may eventually bring, Anglo-French economic coordination is an aspect that will be carefully watched.

Questions and References

1. What is meant by economic integration?
2. What is the Allied Supreme War Council? Of whom does it consist?
3. How does the employment situation in France differ from that of England? Why?
4. Do you think British-French economic coordination will prevail after the war in the event of (a) a German victory, (b) an Allied victory, or (c) a stalemate peace? Why?
5. Who is Jean Monnet?
6. In what way does the French Chamber of Deputies maintain contact with the British House of Commons?

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FLOOD STRIKES NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

The first serious flood of the year struck northern California a few days ago. The picture above shows rescuers working their boat toward a trailer to remove an occupant, marooned by the rising waters of the San Lorenzo River. Heavy rains brought on the flood.

DOMESTIC

"Death Sentence"

When Congress passed the Public Utility Act in 1935, a bitter fight, which has just begun to reach its peak, began between the Securities and Exchange Commission and the nation's electric power companies. For one clause in that act gave to the SEC the power to enforce what is called a "death sentence" against certain types of concerns, known as holding companies.

An entirely imaginary situation can be used to describe these holding companies. Company A, for example, "holds" the control of most of the electric plants in New York. It owns enough stock in each of these plants to say how they shall be run, what rates shall be charged, and how much profit shall be declared at the end of the year. Company B has a similar control over most of the plants in Pennsylvania; Company C, over the plants in New Jersey; Company D in Connecticut; Company E in Delaware; and Company F in Massachusetts.

However, these are small holding companies. Companies A, B, and C are controlled by Company X. Companies D, E, and F are owned by Company Y. At the top, moreover, is Company Z, which controls X and Y, and thus extends its management to the bottom layer of this pyramid—to the individual plants controlled by A, B, C, D, E, and F. This illustrates, in a general way, how holding companies of various sizes are piled on top of each other. Sometimes the complex system is concentrated in a single state or area; sometimes it spreads over a vast area, as in the case of this example.

The SEC believes that some holding companies, whose operations are fairly well concentrated in one geographical area, are compact, useful, efficient organizations. But it is trying to break up—to enforce the "death sentence" against—those companies which are large, unwieldy organizations, stretching out, hit or miss, to control electric plants in widely scattered places. Obviously, there is constant warfare between the SEC and the holding companies over each of the steps in making the decision to pass a "death sentence."

QDR Returns

Salt air and sunshine refreshed President Roosevelt during the 15-day cruise which took him from Florida to the Panama Canal, across the isthmus to the Pacific Ocean, and then back to Florida by way of the canal again. Journeying back to the White House after this 4,000-mile sea voyage, the President told reporters who had boarded his train that the canal should be enlarged and that its defense should be doubled.

While he was gone, the House appropriations committee had ruled against providing over \$16,000,000 for the construction of a third set of locks for the canal. Although the congressmen did not object to the plan itself, they felt that this is not the time to undertake the construction. But the President said that the

army, which has been planning the work for some time, is ready to go ahead. He argued that a third set of locks would permit faster transfers of ships from one ocean to the other—there would be less waiting by ships lined up to go through. The new set would accommodate large ships, too. Ships as large as the *Normandie* and the *Queen Mary* cannot use the present locks.

Building the locks would be a slow job, which would probably not be finished for five or six years. The President is also reported to have inspected the canal's defenses with marked interest. His comment that these precautions should be doubled indicated that he feels the canal is not sufficiently protected against all possible future dangers.

Loan for Finland

Events moved quickly when Congress finally passed the act to increase the funds of the Export-Import Bank by \$100,000,000, and thus made possible a number of foreign loans, including \$20,000,000 for Finland. Within 15 minutes after he returned to Washington from his vacation, President Roosevelt signed the bill. Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones had previously announced that, in addition to the Finnish loan, the government would lend \$15,000,000 to Sweden and \$10,000,000 to Norway.

And the ink of the President's signature had scarcely dried when Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish minister to the United States, presented an already prepared application for the money. Thus, the funds were speedily transferred to Finland's account. The money may be used only for purchases in the United States, and none of it can be spent for arms, ammunition, or other implements of war. Finland has now borrowed \$30,000,000 from the United States—\$10,000,000 was loaned some time ago by the same bank.



CENSUS TAKERS

Area and district supervisors for the forthcoming census attend the first of a series of instruction classes in New York. Census takers receive careful instruction before being sent out to count and quiz the population.

The Week at Home

What the People of the World

Mr. Procope said that Finnish purchasing agents would spend most of the money for rubber, wheat, lard, and aviation gasoline. Lard, it is reported, has become the key commodity for a barter arrangement between the Finns and the British. Lard purchased in the United States is shipped to Great Britain as payment for military supplies—guns, shells, planes, and gas masks—which Finland needs.

Another plea is now being considered by the House—financial aid to help feed about 7,000,000 persons in Poland. Testifying before the House foreign affairs committee, former President Hoover said that we should provide at least \$20,000,000 for this work.

Migratory Workers

California almost dreads the approach of the spring months. That is the season when the flow of migratory workers begins to increase slowly, building up an army for the busy harvest days later on. For California needs farm workers when it is time to pick citrus fruits, and when the crops must be gathered from truck gardens. But on the other hand, the state has been confronted with many serious problems as a result of the necessity for this labor.

These workers—men, women, and children—are virtually homeless. From states where soil was depleted by erosion, where dust storms ruined farms, where mines were abandoned, and where lumber camps were shut down, thousands of families loaded up their belongings and came to join the restless caravans of migratory farm workers. They can find work only during parts of each year, even though they travel with the picking seasons. When there is no work, they pitch temporary camps and live meagerly until other jobs turn up.

Most of them head for California, and most of them try to remain in that state during the slack months. They need relief, and their camps create serious health problems. For a time, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration helped 44 of the states to maintain transient bureaus and camps. But now the migrant families must shift mostly for themselves, although the Farm Security Administration has established a few camps. What should be done to help these people and how that help should be financed have especially worried California, where about 200,000 migrant workers spend a part of each year.

Larger States

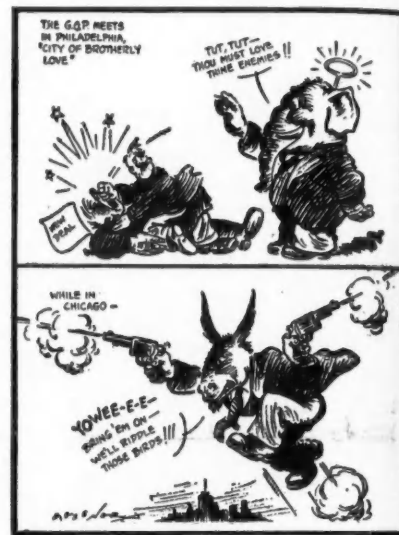
Until last month, Michigan's boundaries surrounded 57,980 square miles of land and water. Now the state's area is 97,940 square miles, changing it from the twenty-second state in size to the eighth. This unusual increase came about when Chase Osborn, a former governor,

pointed out to the United States Census Bureau that 39,960 square miles of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie, and St. Clair lie within Michigan's borders. His persistent campaign to have this fact recognized was successful, and the bureau, which computes the states' areas, gave its assent to the new size.

To be consistent, the bureau said that seven other states—Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—can also consider themselves to be larger, since parts of the Great Lakes lie within their boundaries. The overnight "growth" of these states varies from Indiana's gain of 230 square miles to Wisconsin's 9,878.

Youth Crusade

Schools throughout the United States will soon give their students an opportunity to provide some aid—even if each contribution is as little as a penny—for the victims of wars and racial persecution. If it is financially pos-



IF THE CONVENTION CITIES INFLUENCE THE CAMPAIGN

MESSNER IN ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION

sible, however, each student will give one penny for every year of his or her age.

The campaign will emphasize the advantages which peace and freedom have brought to the United States, but there is no desire to display a smug superiority over Europe and other parts of the world. To carry out this aim, American young people will be asked to make their contributions toward helping the youth in other nations, where severe hardships have been imposed as the result of fighting. Many of these people have been driven from their homes, and they do not have adequate supplies of food and clothing. All the money that is collected will be sent to a national organization—The Children's Crusade for Children. And a special committee, including Mrs. Roosevelt, will distribute the funds among a number of organizations which are helping exiled and homeless people in all parts of the world.

"Roof Over America"

Housing is the subject of an excellent series of radio programs which the Office of Education will broadcast, beginning March 24, for 13 weeks. Called "Roof Over America," the series can be heard over the stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, eastern standard time.

The programs will present dramatized stories about the history of housing, the social costs of bad housing, difficulties which stand in the way of improving housing standards, modernized housing, government aids to building, and private construction enterprises.

In connection with this series, the government has prepared a booklet by the same title. It will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price, which has not yet been decided, will be announced on the broadcasts.

Home and Abroad

Doing, Saying, and Thinking

FOREIGN

Welles in Europe

Although official announcements have maintained that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has been sent abroad "solely for the purpose of informing the President and the secretary of state as to present conditions in Europe," political observers across the Atlantic are by no means sure that his mission is not part of a general peace move. Apparently fearing that a too eager reception would be interpreted as a sign of weakness, each of the warring powers treated the subject of Mr. Welles' visit with caution, almost with reluctance.

On his first stop, in Rome, the American emissary found Italian officials polite, but the press reserved. In Berlin, his second stop,

ticles. The annual opening of the Leipzig Fair proved to the Germans that they have not been cut off from the outside world, in spite of the blockade. But the small number of foreign exhibitions (there were only 18 countries represented) and the preponderance of war goods exerted a darkening effect.

Japanese Mandate

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations granted Japan a mandate over 623 former German islands in the western Pacific. This mandate is made up chiefly of three coral and volcanic island groups, the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Mariannes. Although the islands cover a large area, 2,500 by 1,200 miles across, their total land area is only 830 square miles, which is even smaller than Rhode Island. The mandate contains some phosphorus ores and about 100,000 people, most of whom are Malays who fish, do a little gardening, and export copra for a living.



"THE DRUMS"
HERBLOCK IN LYNCHBURG NEWS



PEACE PUZZLE
SHOEMAKER IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Welles spoke with the four leading spirits of the Nazi hierarchy, von Ribbentrop, the foreign minister, Goering, Hess, and Hitler. What he heard in Rome is a mystery, but in Berlin it is generally understood that he learned from Hitler exactly what Germany's war aims are. These include (1) the end of British financial domination of the world, (2) dismantling of British naval bases at such international thoroughfares as Gibraltar and Suez, (3) German rule over Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, and Hungarians, (4) assurances that the Allies will not try to arouse neutrals against Germany (5) freedom of the seas, and (6) return of German colonies.

Leipzig Fair

Those who are familiar with medieval history will recall that one of the most important means of cultural and economic interchange between the peoples of Europe in the middle ages was the fair, where merchants from all parts of the continent came periodically, looked around, bought and sold, and went home with new ideas. One of the most famous of these was that founded in the twelfth century in the city of Leipzig, Germany. Leipzig today is a beautiful old city with a venerable past. It contains tall, steep-gabled houses, a great university, founded in 1409, the church where J. S. Bach once played the organ, and the Auerbach cellar—the setting for a part of Goethe's *Faust*. Today it is a busy manufacturing city, a book and music center, and an important fur market.

Last week the old Leipzig Fair was opened once again to the public. Buyers from all parts of the world circulated among the exhibitions peering at waterproof straw, new kinds of book jackets, machinery specially constructed for unskilled labor, German ersatz, or substitute, products, the latest in air-raid shelters, stockings that shine at night (for blackouts), and thousands of other ar-

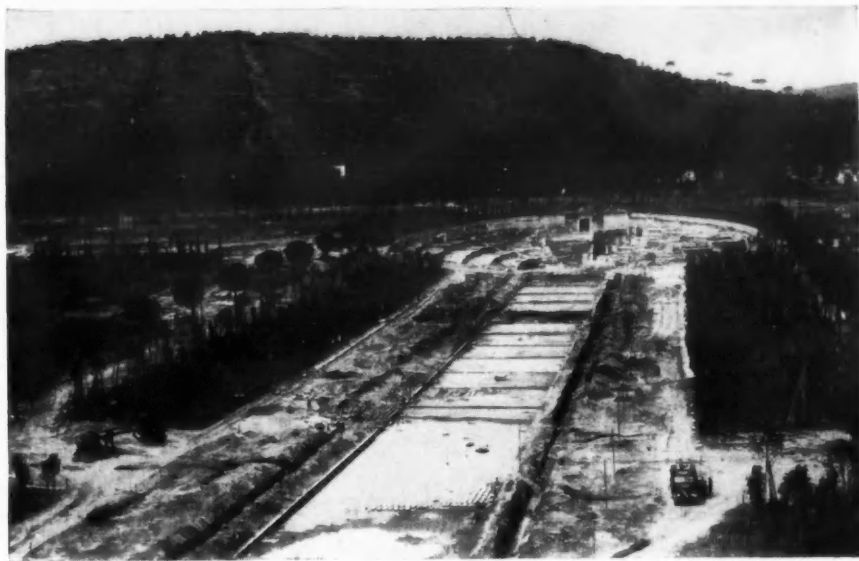
Because these islands lie between Hawaii and the Philippines, almost surround American-owned Guam, and touch the northern fringes of the Netherlands East Indies, they play an important part in Pacific strategy. Recognizing this fact, the League of Nations mandated the group to the Japanese government only on condition that it should turn in a report of its administration each year, and that the islands should never be fortified. A few years after Japan's withdrawal from the League, in 1931, Japan began to show reluctance to turn in any further reports. Eventually they were discontinued.

But the matter has not ended there. The United States is also involved, for by a treaty signed in 1922, the Japanese government agreed to turn over a duplicate report to the government of the United States each year regarding its administration of the mandate. The last report received by the United States was for the year 1937. Somewhat mystified by what may or may not be happening in the Japanese mandate, the government of the United States has recently requested the Japanese to deliver its mandate report for 1938, and it is now waiting to see what the Japanese reply will be.

Republic of Panama

Of all the republics of Central America, probably the most unique is that of Panama, which occupies that narrow, twisted neck of land between Costa Rica and the South American continent. Physically, Panama resembles its neighbors. There are the same hot lowlands, tropical forests, banana and coconut groves along the two seacoasts, and the same rolling green hills in the interior uplands. The 467,500 people are mostly Roman Catholic, speak Spanish, and otherwise resemble their immediate neighbors.

But it is the fate of Panama to lie directly



ITALIAN OPTIMISM

Although the war threatens to spread, obscuring the whole future of Europe in darkness, the Italians nevertheless hope that their nation may escape conflict. At any rate plans are going forward on the construction of a Triennial Exposition, which will open in Naples next May, as well as on a great international fair to be held in Rome in 1942. The picture above shows work on the Avenue of Waterfalls for the Naples Exposition.

athwart the main trade route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Balboa crossed it in 1513, and discovered the great shining sea to the west. Using methods of doubtful legality, the United States virtually wrenched the area away from Colombia, in 1903, to build the Panama Canal. That canal, and the Canal Zone, which extends for five miles on each side, now cut the republic directly in two, and dominate the life of the land. For reasons of defense, immigration is severely restricted, with the result that five-eighths of the land is unoccupied. With powerful forts and a good-sized army in the middle of the republic, the United States exercises a great deal of "unofficial" influence over the republic's government. The United States owns and operates the Panama Railroad, between Colon and Balboa, the northern and southern terminals of the canal, supervises sanitation in those cities, and controls various fortified islands nearby. The republic has no army, and spends virtually nothing for defense. Having paid \$10,000,000 outright for the original canal rights, the United States has recently raised its annual rental payment to Panama from \$250,000 to \$430,000, to compensate for the devaluation of the dollar. These rental payments, plus markets for 64 per cent of Panama's trade, give the United States a role of great importance in Panama.

When President Roosevelt recently visited the republic, the people of Panama learned from him that "Latin America must cooperate with the United States in the defense of the canal because we would all be lost unquestionably by its destruction—Panama first of all."

Soviets at Viipuri

Until early last week, Finland's Mannerheim Line consisted of an elastic system of fortification stretching northeast across the Karelian Isthmus from the Gulf of Finland

to the shores of Lake Ladoga. The line was anchored at both ends—by the Taipale, Sakkola, and Kakisalmi fortifications in the northeast, and by the forts around Koivisto and Viipuri on the Gulf of Finland. The center of the line could and did bend under Russian assaults, but as long as the anchors held, the Russians could not push through without finding themselves attacked on three sides.

When the Soviets surrounded Viipuri, after capturing Koivisto, last week, they controlled one of these anchors, and bit off the southwest end of the Mannerheim Line. Having pierced one end of the line, the remainder of the fortifications no longer matter so much. Even if the Finns hold the central and northern regions of the line, the Soviets can push straight ahead to the west and south toward the unprotected heart of Finland. If the Finns retreat, as they probably will, they will have a hilly, difficult terrain to aid them in stemming the Russian advance, but very little in the way of fortifications. Their position at the moment, therefore, has become extremely serious.

New Zealand Centennial

With Australia a thousand miles away by boat, with South America four thousand miles to the east, and empty seas to the north and south, New Zealand is one of the most remote of all civilized regions of the world. But it is a very picturesque land—much more so than Australia, its nearest neighbor—and not an unpleasant place to live. Approached from the sea, the two main islands of New Zealand appear to be successions of misty headlands, swept by damp winds and backed by towering mountains. Inland there are hundreds of lakes, and deep, fast rivers cutting through unusually fertile valleys between steep hillsides.

This year the people of New Zealand are celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of their admission to the British Empire. In a hundred years political New Zealand has grown from scattered bands of white settlers battling Maori tribesmen, to a self-governing dominion of 1,625,000 people. Chiefly an agricultural country, famous for its wool, New Zealand is now gaining rapidly as an exporter of meat and dairy products. During the last few years it has developed a broad social and economic program. It engaged in public works, public utility ownership, and the development of legislative programs to embrace wages and hours, old-age pensions, medical care for the poor, and so on. Many pageants, parades, speeches, and special radio programs are commemorating these 100 years of progress.

The ceremonies have been somewhat dampened, however, by the war. For while New Zealanders are celebrating the advances they have made, a great deal of social progress is being sacrificed to press the war against Germany. A wartime dictatorship has been substituted for political democracy, public funds are being diverted from public works into armaments, and a good part of the "New Deal" program has been put aside. It is not likely that it will be picked up again until the end of the war—if then.



GOODS SEIZED

British workmen unload steel plates which were seized on their way to Rotterdam, and presumably bound for Germany. Such goods are ordered sold by the British admiralty.



WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The men who directed American economy during the World War. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, is seated third from left.

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

Economic Mobilization During World War

It is generally agreed that if the United States becomes involved in war again, rigid controls will be immediately established by the government over every phase of our national life. In fact, bills have long been prepared which provide for drastic extension of governmental power upon the outbreak of war. The regulation



DAVID S. MUZZEY

of our economic life which took place during the World War would seem mild, indeed, compared with that which would occur in the event of our participation in another conflict. Let us examine, then, some of the changes which took place in 1917. The historians, Morison and Commager, in their excellent book, "The Growth of the American Republic," give us this picture of the transformation:

A Great Transformation

It was not easy to transform the highly individualistic American economic system into a well-integrated military machine, but the task was performed with commendable speed and efficiency, though at a staggering cost. Spurred by necessity, Congress conferred upon the President powers more extensive than those possessed by any other ruler in the Western world—powers to commandeer essential industries and mines, requisition supplies, control distribution, fix prices, and take over and operate the entire system of transportation and communication. The President, in turn, delegated these powers to a series of boards, organized under the general supervision of the Council for National Defense. These boards, in turn, mobilized America's industrial, agricultural, and even intellectual resources for war purposes; the result was the nearest approach to a socialized state which it was possible to achieve where the profit system was undisturbed.

Each branch of the national economy was placed under the control of a governmental agency. The Emergency Fleet Corporation was given broad powers to requisition, purchase, construct, and operate ships. The need of ships was great because of the great destruction of the German submarines. The Emergency Fleet Corporation succeeded in increasing our total tonnage from one million to 10 million tons.

Toward the end of 1917, the government took over the railroads and operated them as a unified system. The roads were operated in such a way as to promote the greatest efficiency for war purposes. Other agencies of transportation and communication, such as express companies, telephone and telegraph lines, were also taken over.

One of the most important of the war boards was the War Industries Board, headed by Bernard M. Baruch. This board served as a model for the National Recovery Administration of early New

Deal days, which undertook to regulate industry in order to bring about recovery. Morison and Commager have summarized the work of the War Industries Board:

The task of this Board was to regulate all existing industries that produced war materials, develop new industries, facilities, and sources of supply, enforce efficiency and eliminate waste, fix prices, determine priorities of production and delivery, and manage all war purchases for the United States and the Allies. The production of some 30,000 articles came under the supervision of the War Industries Board, and that supervision was almost incredibly minute. In order to save coal, the service of elevators was regulated even to the number of stops and the number of passengers they must carry; the number of colors on typewriter ribbons was reduced from 150 to five, styles of pocket knives from 6,000 to 144. Baby carriages were standardized; traveling salesmen limited to two trunks; and the length of uppers on shoes was cut down. New regulations for the manufacture of corsets released 8,000 tons of steel annually; the elimination of tin from children's toy carts saved 75,000 tons of tin; 31,000 gallons of varnish were saved by leaving painted lines off rubbers. "Women's waist factories made signal flags, radiator manufacturers turned to making big guns, automobile body builders made airplane parts, gear plants made gun sights, piano factories made airplane wings." Ordinary peacetime production all but ceased, the government forbidding any work which might interfere with war manufacturing and conscripting labor to war purposes. It was such a regimentation of national economy as had never before been known; yet it was carried through with little friction and accepted in good spirit.

Other Controls

The Food Administration, under Herbert Hoover, was set up to increase the production of foodstuffs and to decrease their consumption. Prices were fixed, and the entire system of production and distribution was rigidly controlled. It was the Food Administration which established the "wheatless" and "meatless" days of the war period. A similar administration was set up for fuel. A war trade board was established to control exports and imports. A labor board regulated relations between workers and employers, fixed hours and wages in certain industries, and otherwise dealt with labor relations. The War Finance Board, which served as a model for the present Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was authorized to make loans to industries engaged in the production of essential war materials.

This is but a hasty survey of the tremendous mobilization of American economic activities which took place during the World War. In a few short months, the whole character of American life had been drastically altered by this mobilization. And these economic controls played as vital a part in the war as did the direct military operations of the United States, for without them the purely military activities would have broken down.

Personalities in the News

AN army of census enumerators has been at work since January 2, collecting facts and figures about the nation's stores, factories, mines, and other business organizations. But little attention has been paid to this part of the decennial census—the sixteenth since the first count was taken in 1790. Next month, however, an even larger band of workers begins the task of counting persons, asking each individual a number of questions about himself—his age, education, occupation, salary, and residence.

William L. Austin, who heads the Bureau of the Census, is responsible for overseeing this gigantic enterprise. Just recently, he has had to defend the census before a senate committee. Led by Senator Tobey of New Hampshire, a number of critics have charged that the census enumerators will be invading the citizens' personal affairs by asking questions about wages and salaries.

Answering these criticisms in his characteristically quiet manner, Mr. Austin recalls that there have been similar objections to the censuses of past years; he has been with the activity since 1900. In that year, there was no permanent bureau; the census every 10 years was taken by a temporary organization within one of the regular federal departments.

Two years later, the bureau in its present form was created. Mr. Austin has held a variety of its posts during the following years—few men have a better grasp of statistical methods and of the scientific thoroughness with which the census must be managed. The bureau was just beginning to use labor-saving business machines when he first came to Washington. Most of the tedious copying, tabulating, and compiling was done by hand.

Today he oversees the work of an office which has one of the world's largest batteries of complicated business machines to punch, sort, and tabulate millions of cards. In the years between each census, his staff drops to an average of 700 employees, with a budget of about \$2,000,000 a year. This year, he says that the cost of the census will be about \$45,000,000, and that for a number of months the bureau will need the services of over 100,000 workers. At the peak, between 120,000 and 150,000 will be employed in connection with the census.

Born 69 years ago in Mississippi, Mr. Austin grew up among the traditions of the South. His father, who was a doctor, told him stories about experiences in the Confederate Army. With this background, Mr. Austin has developed a keen interest in his hobby of collecting histories and biographies about the Civil War.

Before coming to Washington 40 years ago, he attended college in Mississippi, and received his law degree from the state university. Although he taught school for a year, he decided that he liked working with statistics. A slight, quiet man, he became director of the bureau in 1933, after promotions which had given him executive experience in all its activities.

BUREAU OF CENSUS
WILLIAM L. AUSTIN

THE outstanding individual in hard-pressed Finland today is Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, a tall, hard soldier with an autocratic bearing and hair which remains jet black in spite of his 72 years. Baron Mannerheim, who is in charge of Finland's military forces, and who directed the building of the defense zone which bears his name, is often called the "liberator" of Finland, since he played an important part in the establishment of the republic.

Racially speaking, Baron Mannerheim is not a Finn. He was born in a little village near Helsinki of an old and noble Swedish family which settled in Finland in the eighteenth century. By the time young Carl Gustaf came into the world, Russians had replaced Swedes as the rulers of Finland, and the Mannerheims had become so impoverished that they were forced to send Carl Gustaf to a school where he could obtain a scholarship—the cavalry institute at St. Petersburg, then the capital of Russia. Unusual talents for horsemanship and military tactics combined with young Mannerheim's striking appearance to make him a favorite at the imperial court. He married a Russian girl who gave him two daughters, but he and his wife were separated in 1903, and he has remained single ever since.

His first military distinctions were gained in the Russo-Japanese war where he commanded cavalry covering the disastrous Russian retreats, winning two promotions and several decorations. At the close of the war, he was sent on an unusual mission. Traveling for two years by horseback across southern Asia to Peiping, China, he tested the reaction of Asiatic tribes to Russia's humiliating defeat, and turned in

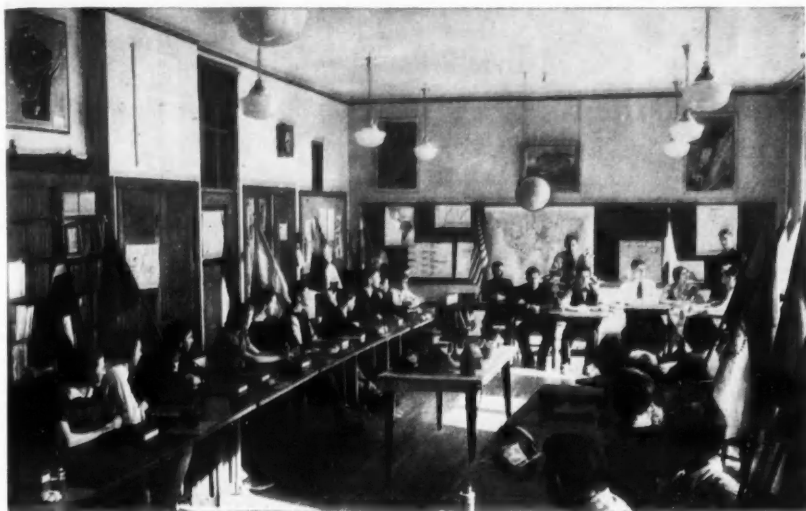


BARON GUSTAF MANNERHEIM

long reports to the imperial government, along with maps, military notes, and scientific data.

The coming of the World War found Baron Mannerheim a general, commanding Russian cavalry divisions based at Warsaw. He was in Odessa, in southern Russia, when the Communist revolution broke out, and made his way 1,200 miles in full uniform through Communist-held areas to Finland, where he rallied an army, some German support, and drove back the armies the Russian Communists sent against him. Then, when it became apparent that the Germans did not intend to depart of their own volition, he obtained Allied support and drove the Germans out.

Six months after the fighting was over, Mannerheim was defeated in Finland's presidential elections, and found himself out of a job and without funds. The Finnish government, however, granted him nearly \$250,000 in cash, some of which he spent in establishing a nation-wide clinic for children. During the last 20 years he has written four elaborate books on the defense of his country, one for each season. He supervised the construction of the Mannerheim Line, and now, as commander-in-chief of the Finnish forces, he is in charge of its defense.



MOCK CONFERENCE

A Pan American Conference conducted by students of the Two Rivers, Wisconsin, High School.

Students of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, Stage Many Interesting Projects

STUDENTS of the Two Rivers (Wisconsin) High School have worked out an excellent formula for studying world affairs through their geography classes. As a means of stimulating interest in the nations of Central and South America, they staged a Pan American Conference among themselves, similar to the formal conferences which are held among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Months of preparation were necessary before the actual conference was staged by the geography students. The committee in charge of the program decided that it would be desirable for the students to obtain some basic information concerning the different countries and their geographic relations. By means of maps, globes, contests, games, such as "Believe It or Not," each student received an introduction to the Western Hemisphere.

A reference table was built up so that each of the 185 students would have access to all the available materials. Pictures and magazine articles were brought from the homes, supplementary books from the classroom were set aside, and pamphlets were ordered from the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C. The school librarian provided a reserved table upon which were placed books that dealt with the geography of the Latin American countries. Dozens of books were made available, together with magazines, stereographs, stereoscopic slides, and pictures.

With this necessary background material, preparations were made for the actual Pan American Conference. A student was selected for each of the Latin American countries. Each of these representatives told about the problems and interests of his "adopted" country. If arguments arose, he stated the position of that country, showing how it felt about world problems, what its people hoped to gain from a stronger Pan American Union, and whether it would favor a treaty of cooperation in the Western Hemisphere. The following description of the conference has been given by the Two Rivers school authorities:

"The gavel sounded, and the conference was off to a good start. The convention was in session a week. Each of the five sections held its own daily conference—25 sessions in all. Each representative in his turn, fortified with detailed information concerning the needs of his own people, spoke clearly, distinctly, and with real emotion about the vital problems of his own country. Problems of health, education, radio programs, aviation, interlinking highways, immigration laws, motion pictures, trade, tariff, tourists, etc., loomed as vital factors as they discussed their own needs and the co-operative needs of the group as a whole. Debates were staged over such controversial issues as the 'Nicaraguan Canal,' 'American Investments in Oil,' etc. Resolutions were drafted, introduced, discussed, and finally adopted.

"The project not only furnished one of the very finest assembly programs ever presented from the stage of our auditorium,

but it also functioned in terms of community service.

"After the conference was over, the reporters, with the help of photographers, artists, editorial writers, and feature-strip writers (all of them students), edited a newspaper—a facsimile of an extra edition of the New York Times. This six-page paper, with the title 'The Times,' contained editorials, news items of the conference, pictures, personal items, accounts of bull fights, obituaries, advertising—in fact, every section of a metropolitan newspaper.

"Projects of this nature are held yearly in the geography classes of the Two Rivers High School. Each year new conditions give rise to new and vital projects. Each year the political and social life of the nations of the world brings new problems, new points of view, and new emphases. The themes of the projects shift with the current interest of the world, but the objectives remain the same."

Activities such as these do a great deal to enliven the work of the classroom. Projects not unlike those undertaken at Two Rivers are under way in a number of high schools throughout the country, either as a part of the regular classroom work or in current affairs clubs. The list of topics which lend themselves to such treatment is almost limitless. One can imagine at the present time, for example, a number of situations which students might profitably use for projects of this kind: a conference of state governors on trade barriers, or a meeting among representatives of the Balkan countries, the Baltic states, the Scandinavian countries, or the British Empire.

PRONUNCIATIONS: Goering (guh'ring), Kakisalmi (kah'kee-sahl-mee), Koivisto (koy'vees-toe), Ladoga (lah'doe-gah), Mannerheim (mah'ner-hime), Maori (mow'ree—ow as in how), Peiping (bay'ping), von Ribbentrop (fon' rib'ben-troap), Sakkola (sahk'koe-lah), Taipale (ti'pah-lay—i as in ice), Viipuri (vee'poo-ree).



LIBRARY WORKERS

Library Work

PEOPLE who love books and like to read generally make good librarians. But they must also possess a pleasing personality, for the librarian comes in contact with all sorts of people—from young students with weighty research problems to elderly women seeking the latest best-seller. The librarian must help them find the book they want or recommend some other in its place. Walter J. Greenleaf, in his article, "Librarianship" (Guidance Leaflet No. 9, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Price, 5 cents), says that a good librarian "meets people easily, is adaptable, helpful, knows books and sources, and has a broad educational background, which college training develops."

About 35,000 librarians are employed throughout the United States today. Of this number, only 3,000 to 4,000 are men, but a large per cent of them hold responsible positions. Most librarians work in public or school libraries. However, during the last 12 years, specialized libraries have become an accepted part of most large corporations, radio companies, advertising agencies, hospitals, law offices, and government bureaus.

The tasks performed by different types of librarians give some insight into the nature of the work. The *circulation* librarian is in charge of the loan desk and the distribution of books. She gives advice and guidance to readers about various volumes. The *reference* librarian offers her expert knowledge on books and information on subjects desired by readers. The *order* librarian decides what books shall be purchased. She must keep up with all the book reviews and make a careful, well-balanced selection. The *cataloguer* has the difficult task of reading and then classifying each book under the proper subject. She prepares the library catalog file which helps the reader find a reference.

In quite a different vein is the work of children's librarians. They keep up with all the latest juvenile books and work in cooperation with parents and teachers. On Saturday afternoons, women in this field often hold story hours for the children of the neighborhood. Then there are college librarians, interested in higher education and research, and last but not least, school librarians who aid pupils in finding certain material.

A librarian's salary depends upon the size of the city, and the larger the city, the higher the earnings. During a recent year, the American Library Association announced that in cities with a population over 200,000 people, the highest salary paid a chief librarian was \$10,000; the lowest was \$2,845; and the average was \$6,000. Cataloguers received from \$800 to \$2,700, the majority making from \$1,200 to \$1,800. Professional assistants earned from \$540 to \$2,000, the average making between \$1,000 and \$1,300 a year. In cities with smaller populations, earnings were less. In communities with a population from 10,000 to 35,000 people, the average chief librar-

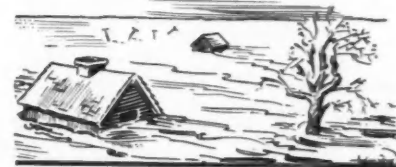
ian received \$2,100; the average cataloguer, \$1,200; and the average professional assistant, from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Library work is an excellent field to enter, for there are opportunities for employment with increasing demands for well-trained librarians. Actually, there is a shortage of library facilities in the country at large, and expansion along this line will offer more jobs to young people. The librarian keeps fairly regular hours, not too long, with a certain amount of night work. The majority must be content with moderate salaries, for only a small minority become chief librarians. However, women have a greater chance for advancement in this field than in many others.

A young person interested in making a career of library work should attend one of the 30 library schools in the United States. Most of them are affiliated with universities. Some are undergraduate schools; others, graduate. A college graduate may attend a library school like Simmons in Boston, Massachusetts, and complete the course within one year. Generally, such schools help their students get jobs.

Do You Keep Up With the News?

1. The new United States ambassador to Cuba is former Assistant Secretary of State (a) Sumner Welles (b) William Phillips (c) G. Howland Shaw (d) George S. Messersmith.
2. The Red Army just recently celebrated its 22nd birthday. True or false? Who is largely responsible for its organization?
3. What state in the United States has been having floods lately?



4. The Finnish fortifications are known as the (a) Siegfried Line (b) Mannerheim Line (c) Liege-Namur Line (d) Maginot Line.
5. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the former president, recently became a major in the British army and is now planning to command an international brigade in Finland against Soviet Russia. True or false?
6. What neutral country has lost the most ships during the present European war? Where does it rank among the world's merchant fleets?
7. The Socialist party will hold their presidential national convention, April 6, in what city? Among the delegates will be the party's thrice candidate (a) Norman Thomas (b) Earl Browder (c) Frank Gannett (d) Burton K. Wheeler.
8. Germany has offered to guarantee what country's borders in return for huge increases in oil, wheat, and other raw materials shipped into the Reich?
9. The father of the foreign trade pacts, now under debate in Senate hearings, is (a) Arthur Vandenberg (b) Sumner Welles (c) Cordell Hull (d) Pat Harrison.
10. What commodity does the United States ship to Japan in a raw state and receive back in a finished state?
11. What government activity is Senator Tobey of New Hampshire waging a campaign against at the present?
12. What British colonial island was omitted by Pan American Airways on the clipper planes' trips to Europe? British officials on this island have been censoring United States mail going to Europe on clipper ships. True or false?
13. The United States has stationed two ships in the mid-Atlantic completely equipped for ocean-weather reporting. True or false?
14. What country recently put a six-year-old boy on the throne as the divine head of the state?
15. The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that after March 24 rail fares on eastern lines would be changed from two and one-half cents a mile to (a) three (b) two (c) one and one-half (d) three and one-half cents.
16. What actor and actress received the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences' awards for the best performances of 1939? What was chosen the best movie?
17. Foreign owners control (a) 20 (b) 50 (c) 60 (d) 80 per cent of Rumania's oil wells.
18. What state jumped from 22nd to 8th largest state in the United States due to a new Census Bureau ruling? Inclusion of what geographical factors caused this jump?

Nation Awaits Primary Outcome

(Concluded from page 1)

date for delegate from his congressional district (a congressional district is usually made up of several counties), and the two men receiving the highest number of votes in the district are the delegates. Usually a few of the influential party leaders of the state make out lists or "slates" of candidates for delegates. If a party member does not have the backing of these influential leaders, he ordinarily has little chance of election.

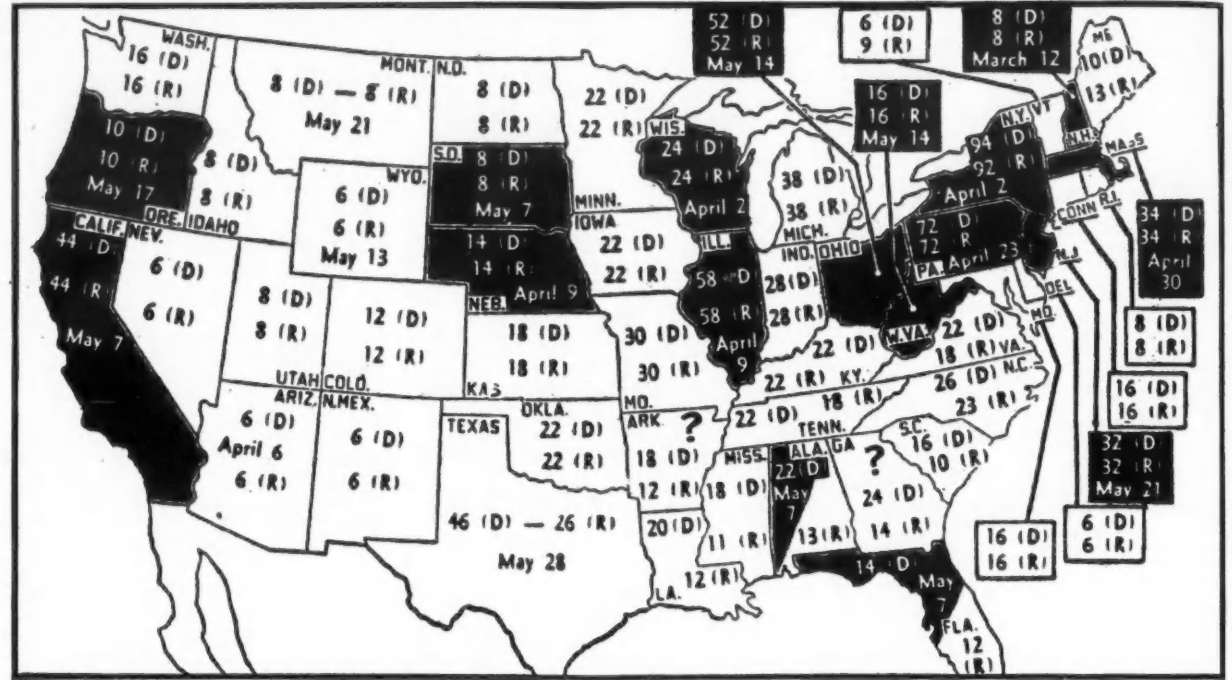
When one seeks to become a delegate to the convention, he frequently declares his intention to support a certain candidate for president, if he is sent to the convention. If he is a Republican, for example, he may announce that he will support Dewey or Taft or Vandenberg. The election of a delegate in such a case amounts to an endorsement of the candidate which he supports. Frequently, however, the candidate for delegate does not announce himself for any presidential candidate. In that case he is "uninstructed," he is free to act as he sees fit at the national convention.

"Boss Control"

In many states there are a few leaders in each party who really control things. They are known as "bosses." They see to it that men who will do their bidding are elected as delegates from the various congressional districts of the state. They really control the votes of these delegates. "Bosses" are the men to whom presidents and governors and other elective officials must listen, because they control so many votes and a few of them banding together can decide whether or not certain candidates shall be nominated. It may happen that the "boss" is the governor of the state or a United States senator.

In a majority of the states, the delegates to the national conventions are not chosen in primaries but in state conventions. The delegates to these conventions are elected by the party members in local primaries or party elections. But usually a few big leaders in the party practically select the delegates to the state convention. They decide whom they will support and throw the votes which they control to these candidates. They usually control enough votes to elect their own men.

When the state conventions meet, those who attend choose the delegates to the national convention. These delegates may be instructed to vote for one candidate, such as Taft or Dewey or Vandenberg, in the Republican party, or for Roosevelt or Garner in the Democratic party. They may, however, be uninstructed. In that case, they will usually vote as the most



PRIMARY AND CONVENTION DATES

The black states hold primaries on the dates shown in white figures which also designate the number of delegates. White states use convention plan, comparable figures in black. States both black and white: Black, Democrats, primary; Republicans, convention; Arkansas and Georgia have not yet decided which plan to use.

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important party leader within the state tells them to vote.

Ordinarily the people of the nation pay more attention to states which choose their delegates by the primary rather than by the convention method. These primary elections of delegates often give an indication of political trends—of the strength of the various presidential candidates. For example, Wisconsin chooses its delegates to the national convention on April 2. In the Republican party of that state, there is a contest for delegates between Thomas Dewey and Senator Vandenberg. If the Republicans of that state choose delegates supporting Dewey, their action will not only give him the votes of the state's delegates in the national convention, but it will indicate his strength in that state. And this strength and popularity will help him in other states. If Vandenberg delegates are elected by the Republicans in Wisconsin, it will be a boost to the Michigan senator.

What Primaries Indicate

If there were an outright contest for delegates in all the states which choose their delegates by the primary method, the results would be interesting and fairly conclusive. A candidate winning in most of the states would have a tremendous advantage in the convention.

But there is not an outright contest among candidates in many of the primary states. New Hampshire, for example, holds

its primary tomorrow—March 12. But there is no real contest in that state for delegates. Nearly all the candidates seeking to become delegates to the Democratic National Convention are favorable to President Roosevelt, while the candidates in the Republican party are pledged to support Senator Bridges. Senator Bridges is a New Hampshire man, popular in that state, but without much support for the presidential nomination in other states. He is what is called a "favorite son." The New Hampshire delegates will support him in the national convention on the early ballots. Then, if there is not a movement toward him from other quarters, they will be free to throw their support to some other candidate.

This practice of instructing the delegates for a "favorite son" is being followed in a number of other states. Many of the primary states are either instructing their delegates for favorite sons or else are not instructing them at all. That is why the primary elections of delegates this year may not provide any very definite indication of strength among the candidates.

What Citizens Can Do

We must frankly face the fact, then, that democracy does not work very well when it comes to the nomination of presidential candidates. The ordinary members of the two major parties, the millions of men and women who vote the Republican or Democratic ticket in general elections, are really having very little to do with the selection of the delegates to the national conventions. They are not instructing these delegates whom to support for the presidential nomination. The actual work of naming the men and women who will serve as delegates is, in most states, being done by a small number of party leaders who make out the lists of candidates for delegates and then get out the vote for these candidates.

And who will decide how these delegates will vote in the convention? It might appear that each delegate may act as he pleases if he has not been instructed by the voters in the primary or by the members of the state convention. But, as a matter of fact, the delegates in most of the states will vote as they are told to vote by the handful of party leaders. In some cases, the instructions will go out from a single party leader or "boss."

If no candidate has a majority in the early ballots of the national convention, the leaders from a number of states may get together in the classical "smoke-filled room" and make a deal. They will then decide to whom the nomination shall go. They may decide upon a "dark-horse" candidate—someone who is little known and who has few enemies.

Not only will these little groups of leaders or "bosses" dictate the nominations, but they will have a very great influence on the men who are elected. To a large extent,

they will run the country, just as, to a large extent, they run the states and cities and counties. They have so much influence over affairs because of the fact that they can control elections. The president, or a governor, or a mayor, must listen to them and must frequently do what they request. If an officer refuses to do their bidding, he is likely to be turned out of office at the next election, because they control sufficient votes to determine the outcome of the election.

Why do not good citizens, who have no axes to grind and who are interested only in the public welfare, exert more influence over political affairs in this country? The reason is that so many of them do not go to the polls. They may vote in the general election in November, but they do not vote in the primary elections. They stay at home at the time when delegates are being chosen to the state conventions. They stay at home when delegates are being elected to the national conventions. In this way, the party machinery is turned over to the professional politicians, who may not be dishonest, but who are interested chiefly in maintaining their own power in politics.

It does no good to stay away from the primary elections and then complain about the party "machines." We must have party machinery. But it can be made to serve the public interest if average citizens, interested in the public welfare, go to the polls at all elections, including primary elections, and use their influence. They may then get control of the party machinery and use it for the public good.

Questions and References

1. How many delegates will there be to the Republican National Convention? The Democratic National Convention?
2. In how many states are these delegates chosen by primary elections? What method is used in the other states?
3. What is meant by a "favorite son"? An "uninstructed" delegate? A political "boss"? Why is it important that voters participate in primary elections, as well as in general elections, if they want good and efficient government?
4. Who are the three leading contenders for the Republican presidential nomination?

REFERENCES: (a) Presidential Campaign, by Fred A. Shannon. Events, February 1940, pp. 112-118. (b) Nominating Methods in American History, by F. W. Dalling. Congressional Digest, October 1938, pp. 227-229. (c) The 1940 Campaign Under Way, by F. A. Shannon. Events, March 1940, pp. 183-188.

Answer Keys

1. (d); 2. true. Leon Trotsky; 3. California; 4. (b); 5. true; 6. Norway, fourth, next to England, the United States, and Japan; 7. Washington, D. C. (a); 8. Rumania; 9. (c); 10. cotton; 11. census; 12. Bermuda. true; 13. true; 14. Tibet; 15. (b); 16. Robert Donat and Vivien Leigh. "Gone With The Wind;" 17. (d); 18. Michigan. lakes.

Smiles

Grocer: "What was the matter with those eggs I sent you?"

Customer: "Too small for their age."

—HUMORIST

Boy Friend: "How can I ever leave you?"

Tired Father (from next room): "Bus No. 75, Train No. 40, or any taxicab."

—CAPPER'S WEEKLY



"ARE YOU WORKING ON MY GLASS OF WATER, YET?"

ERICKSON IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"You say you were locked in a cage for 10 years? Were you in prison, my good man?" asked the old lady.

"No, mum," replied the tramp sarcastically, "I was a canary."

—PORTLAND EXPRESS

"Your school report is disgraceful, Bob. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Dad, you promised me five dollars if I brought home a good report, and mother told me you couldn't afford it."

—DETROIT FREE PRESS

"You look like a smart girl—let's get married."

"Nothing doing—I'm just as smart as I look."

—SELECTED

Patient: "Two dollars for pulling one tooth? You sure earn your money easily, with about five seconds' work!"

Dentist: "If you prefer, I'll pull it more slowly."

—EXCHANGE

"Dad, will mother stop singing when the baby is asleep?"

"Yes, son."

"Then why doesn't the baby pretend to be asleep?"

—BREEZE

Mother: "John, it's positively shameful the way Junior talks. I just heard him say, 'I ain't went nowhere!'"

Father: "I should say it is shameful. Why, he has traveled twice as much as most boys his age!"

—PROGRESS